

British Naval Suspension Is Hailed As Experts in London as the Boom of the Capital Ship

cepted in principle as the basis of discussion.

Few words were wasted by the Americans in making it clear to the newspaper men to-day that this government is relying on public opinion not only in the United States but in Great Britain and Japan to force an agreement. This agreement, according to the belief of the Harding Administration, can be reached only on some basis to which some simple measure can be applied. The only yardstick which is really available is that of the existing state of armaments, and the three great sea powers—Great Britain, the United States and Japan.

Expert Opinion Is "5-5-3 Ratio" Will Hold Good

Belief Prevails Japan Will Bow to American-British Attitude and Omit Asking Drastic Change

U. S. Made a Concession Consultants Took Stand Philippines Called for 2 to 1 Pacific Fleet Line-Up

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18. (By The Associated Press).—Technical experts of the five governments who are dealing with Secretary Hughes's specific plan for naval reductions and limitation feel that distinct progress is being made toward ultimate agreement.

There has been, it is known, a considerable elaboration of the American proposals. They are tersely stated by Mr. Hughes to the conference and by the American Secretary of State did not pause to explain how the various ratios of long-range strength suggested for the three major naval powers had been fixed. This work is now understood to be going on among the experts, paving the way for detailed discussion.

It is not surprising that the British naval experts regard their country as already committed, through Mr. Balfour's speech of acceptance, to what might be called the "5-5-3 ratio" of naval strength. The British position is regarded in both American and British circles as the heart of the matter.

Formal announcement by Admiral Balfour that the British would ask an upward revision of the general tonnage ratio to give Japan a slightly higher proportionate status does not seem entirely clear, however, as to the attitude of the British government.

At first glance Baron Kato's speech of acceptance was generally construed as agreement to the "5-5-3 ratio," but this may prove to be the case.

Will Stop All Building The whole spirit of the naval holiday and its message to the world is that the American delegation, by weakening its "half-holiday" plan should be pursued.

Again to this suggestion the spokesman of the Administration voiced the view—"The way to stop competitive building is to stop."

Neither the British nor the Japanese have as yet laid their formal proposals before the committee in charge of naval armament limitation or before the conference. As pointed out in The Tribune this morning, the Japanese seem to have weakened already a large extent of their "half-holiday" plan. The Japanese gave their general idea to the press yesterday, asking that the proportion of battleships allotted to Japan be increased slightly from 60 per cent. to 65 per cent. and that they be allowed on light cruisers to approximate the strength of the British and American navies.

Japan to Give Views on Chinese Statement To-day Koo Will Be Ready at Proper Time With Detailed Program to Supplant Ten Principles

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18. (By The Associated Press).—At to-morrow's meeting of the "Big Nine" Ambassador Shidehara of China will present a statement of the Japanese viewpoint in response to the proposals of the Chinese delegates.

China will be prepared to come forward with a definite program to replace the ten general principles of its proposals. Dr. Wellington Koo, Chinese Minister to Great Britain and member of the conference, said in a statement to-day that the statement was coupled with an assertion that the delegation has not been informed of any counter proposals from Japan or any of the other nations.

Dr. Koo would give no indication of whether his delegation intends to call "up square" before the full conference on the twenty-one demands or Shantung. He was careful, however, to point out that the ten general principles are so broad that any specific question could be readily raised.

Germany Refused More Time to Pay Indemnity Allied Board Will Tell Her January and February Obligations Must Be Met

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BERLIN, Nov. 18.—The Reparations Commission is expected to leave Berlin to-morrow for Paris, having ended its inquiry into the state of German finances. According to information obtained by the Tribune correspondent to-day, the commission will inform the German government before departing that Germany must meet her January and February obligations, or a modification of the 500,000,000 gold mark reparations payment due the Allies on January 15 or of the export tax payment due a month later.

4 Policemen Slain, 30 Hurt in India Rioting Mob Which Created Disorder on Arrival of Prince of Wales Now Well in Hand

LONDON, Nov. 18.—Four policemen killed and thirty seriously injured constituted the casualties in yesterday's rioting in Bombay, on the occasion of the arrival of the Prince of Wales, according to an official communication to-day by the British government. It adds that the situation was well in hand this morning, in spite of disorders in the center and north of the city. Although details are lacking, the casualties were as follows: Three policemen were killed and 30 were injured, including 10 British soldiers, 10 Indian police, and 10 British civilians.

Pair Can't Find Home; Decide Not to Marry Return Wedding Intention Papers Because Rent Is Too High for Motorman's Pay

WATERTOWN, Mass., Nov. 18.—An announcement that they could not find a decent place to make a home "where the rent was within reach" accompanied the return to the Town Clerk to-night of marriage intention papers recently taken out by Arthur L. Mable and Miss Hester O. McPherson.

Mable said he was firm in his conviction that a laboring man could not afford to pay more than \$25 a month for rent, and that the places for that rate which he and Miss McPherson had viewed were not habitable. Mable is a motorman.

Brian Won't Bring U. Wilson Aid Guaranty Against Germany Nor Will He Use French Debt as Lever to Gain Concessions; Says He Did Not Come Here to Tilt at Windmills

By Frank H. Simonds

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—"It is not my habit to tilt at windmills or to attempt the impossible. The United States Senate has decided against the treaty and that is all there is to it!" Thus, tersely, but emphatically, Mr. Brian to-day disposed of the rumor that he had come to this country to seek by bargain or by barter to revive that treaty of insurance which President Wilson gave to France as a reward for the French withdrawal of all claim to occupy the left bank of the Rhine.

More than four years ago, in the closing days of his last ministry, Mr. Brian received me at the Quai d'Orsay. The battle of the Somme had just been fought; the Russian revolution was breaking out. It was one of the grimmest moments of the war, and the public mind was in a state of confusion. Brian had just succeeded in eliminating the victor of the Marne, despite the gallant defense of M. Briand himself.

Disposes of Many Legends

In the face of all the discouraging circumstances of that moment, Mr. Brian then forecast the victory of the Allies, the return of Alsace-Lorraine and the destruction of the German assault upon our common civilization. To-day, speaking with the same calm, clear directness, answering the questions with a swift and decisive answer which even Mr. Hughes himself could not surpass, the French Prime Minister disposed of many of the legends which have surrounded his coming, his actions since he came and the purposes of France at the conference.

And you come to the United States to urge the ratification of the Anglo-French-American treaty of insurance? This was the first question I asked.

"No," was the emphatic response. "It is not my habit to tilt at windmills or to attempt the impossible. The Senate of the United States has decided against the treaty of insurance, and that is the end of it."

He then turned to the subject of pressing for an Anglo-French-Japanese-American alliance in the Pacific?

"Naturally not. Such a question has never been raised in any form, and I have never raised it. I have no intention of doing so. I have already answered it."

"Or a Franco-American alliance in the Pacific?" I persisted.

"Same answer," he suggested in certain quarters that you may have thought of playing the role of umpire between Great Britain and the United States. Is that right?"

"No. I did not come here with any intention of doing so."

He then turned to the subject of the Japanese ultimatum to China, and the question of the giving to China gradually and during the course of years all that she demands, except Manchuria and Mongolia.

In a word, Japan wishes to maintain her position of paramount influence in the Pacific.

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Nippon Blocks Open Door for Part of China

(Continued from page one)

and the Philippines. Has that subject been considered by your delegates?"

"Not yet."

"Will it be taken up?"

"We are considering that subject."

"Do you regard the Lansing-Ishii agreement as being in opposition to the principle of the open door?"

"I do not."

The response to this question was important because, when the agreement went into effect in 1917, the Japanese declared that the United States had recognized Japan's interests in Manchuria and Mongolia.

By the creation of the open door policy, the United States had automatically dropped the alliance with China, leaving upon the United States as her traditional friend, will be mollified.

Mexican Catholics Hold Protest Demonstration 5,000 Express Indignation at Attack on Shrine; Government Closes Cathedral Doors

Special Cable to The Tribune

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 18.—Five thousand Catholics made a demonstration in front of the Cathedral at noon to-day in protest against the recent bomb explosion at the feet of the effigy of the Virgin of Guadalupe, the patroness of Mexico. The government attempted to break up the gathering by driving fire trucks through the crowd, but women, children and the aged were trampled.

Her rights in Mongolia must be confirmed, because, as a great area of more than a million and a quarter square miles, much of which is agricultural land, it is suitable for colonization and is an interior gateway to Siberia.

Dr. Author and the port of Dairen and the Kwantung province of Manchuria will be subject to the policy of the open door, but their control must remain in Japanese hands.

Japan's part of Shantung, consisting of the port of Tsingtau and the territory which surrounds it, together with the Shantung Railway, will be surrendered to China, but attention must be called to the fact that complete territorial integrity of Shantung cannot be established until the British naval base, Weihaiwei, on the Yellow Sea, has been evacuated.

The twenty-one demands imposed upon China under threat of war, upon which many treaties giving privileges to Japan have been founded, will be null and void.

Japan is willing to scrap the Anglo-Japanese alliance, provided an agreement bringing in the United States is made to this country and Great Britain.

Japan's part in limiting the duties which China may impose on imports to a maximum of 6 per cent will be annulled, so that China may obtain adequate revenues.

Japan will enter an international agreement to conclude no secret treaties with China and to conclude no secret treaties with any other power respecting China.

Will Modify Demands

As regards the open door and territorial integrity, Japan will be willing to enter into an agreement with the United States and Great Britain.

China Declares She Can Adjust Her Difficulties President and Premier Tell Lord Northcliffe Their Nation Asks Right to Regulate Tariff Rates

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Messages assuring their co-operation and wishing complete success to the arms limitation conference have been received by President Harding from the heads of prime ministers of twelve nations and from Pope Benedict XV, it was announced to-day by the State Department. The messages came from Belgium, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, France, Great Britain, Haiti, Japan, Norway, Peru, Sweden and Uruguay.

An Appeal for Sympathy Explanation Is Made That Since War Country Has Lost in Export Trade

PEKING, Nov. 18. (By The Associated Press).—China's desire to manage her own affairs without interference from other countries was voiced in interviews granted yesterday to Lord Northcliffe by President Hsu Shih-chang and Premier Chin Yun-peng. Both emphasized the nation's need of money and both likewise asserted that China was solvent and able to win her way through if given the opportunity. Premier Chin declared that China was looking for the Washington conference to give her tariff autonomy.

The President, who received Lord Northcliffe at his palace, said: "The Chinese people should be allowed to solve their own internal problems. China's present troubles should be regarded by foreigners not only as peculiar to China, but as the natural result of the evolution of the government when the monarchy was overthrown after having been endured for centuries. Similar difficulties were experienced in France following the revolution, and England and the United States also had long periods of serious unrest before stable administrations were consummated."

China's economic difficulties are aggravated by the conditions which have obtained since the termination of the war. During the war foreign buyers operated largely in the Chinese market, and the Chinese people were unable to purchase foreign goods. Since the war the purchases have materially diminished, and China has not yet been able to make up the deficiency. She has not contracted any foreign loans during the last three years of any considerable amount. Also there has been no particular investment here of foreign capital, and this, coupled with the depreciation of the Chinese dollar, has made it difficult to obtain foreign exchange.

China is in financial difficulties, but they are not insurmountable, and they are now being taken by the government which will enable the country to return to its normal state within a reasonable time. The difficulties are not the result of the war, but of the conditions which have obtained since the termination of the war.

Following his audience with the President, Lord Northcliffe interviewed the Premier, who said: "China wants money, and can offer ample security. We have our customs, a surplus in the wine and tobacco revenue, a railroad surplus and the stamp tax. Balance sheets will soon be issued showing the exact state of our finances. We are willing to discuss the control of expenditures if it does not interfere with China's sovereign rights."

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Simon Says Heroin Is By-Product of German Chemists Cocaine Also Produced From Coal Tar Under Pressure of War; 150 Drug Agents Added to Federal Staff

Heroin, a derivative of opium, and cocaine, a derivative of the coca plant, have been produced by German chemists synthetically from coal tar, according to an assertion made last night by Dr. Carleton Simon, Special Deputy Police Commissioner in charge of the Bureau of Narcotics.

The announcement was made at a meeting of the National Medical Society, held by invitation of Dr. Simon in the third room at Police Headquarters. It came as a surprise to the physicians present, although the drug trade has known of Dr. Simon's assertion for some time.

"Some authorities do not agree with me," Dr. Simon said, "but the evidence has been produced synthetically by the Germans. All the evidence I have points to the fact that the Germans, while at war, hemmed in by a wall of wounded and unable to get their materials, actually produced heroin and cocaine from coal tar."

The Brooklyn physicians saw practical demonstration of the synthetic production of heroin and cocaine. Dr. Simon and his assistants showed the physicians the synthetic production of heroin and cocaine.

Disarm Arms Conference Guards, Envoys Suggest Lesser Dignitaries Think Soldiers Are a Bit Out of Character With Guns

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18. (By The Associated Press).—Since the arms conference was called primarily for the purpose of reducing armaments, it was suggested to-day by one of the lesser dignitaries attending that it might be a good plan to have marines and soldiers on duty around all conference meeting places "abolish their guns and bayonets."

Through the entire area from which delegates come and go marines and soldiers, constantly on detail, are armed for action. Those on guard in the Navy Building carry only side arms.

There has not been the least disorder about the meeting places, and the statesmen, here from all parts of the world, have been absolutely free from annoyance by the curious. Crowds of people have gathered around the Pan American Building on plenary session days, and while troops, heavily armed, have been on the job, they have not found it necessary to lower the point of an angle dangerous for anybody in the street.

Twelve Nations and Pope Send Hardening Arms Parley Messages Assurances of Co-operation and Wishes for Success Come From Europe, Asia, Central and South American Leaders

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Messages assuring their co-operation and wishing complete success to the arms limitation conference have been received by President Harding from the heads of prime ministers of twelve nations and from Pope Benedict XV, it was announced to-day by the State Department. The messages came from Belgium, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, France, Great Britain, Haiti, Japan, Norway, Peru, Sweden and Uruguay.

Chinese Favor Rule by Japan, Komatsu Says Declares Natives Have Been Happy Under Foreign Control and Are Making No Demand for Change

By Midori Komatsu

Special correspondent of the "Chung Shing" of Tokyo

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—China asks among many other things (and Japan, England and France seem apparently willing to grant them) the return to her of Kiaochow, Weihaiwei and Kuantung. No doubt when Chinese politicians, particularly of the student class, are asked to give their opinion on the subject, they will express their preference for the rule of the Japanese. These people, who have nothing to do with politics and diplomacy, are equally pleased. To the question the answer of nine out of ten observers who have seen anything of the conditions in China and can form intelligent judgment will be an emphatic "Yes."

I do not claim any knowledge of the conditions obtaining in Kuantung, where France leased the use for twenty-nine years, but I know something about those prevailing in Weihaiwei and Kiaochow. Before Weihaiwei was a plague-stricken and the native inhabitants given just and enlightened administration.

Under British rule, giving security of life and property, they have become much better off than they were before. All this will become a thing of the past in a few years after the withdrawal of the British, and the greatest sufferers in consequence will be the hard-working, law-abiding common Chinese.

It is exactly the same with regard to Kiaochow, including the city of Tsingtau. The Germans had converted this barren, dreary and unhealthy peninsula into a verdant, healthy and prosperous place of human abode, and the Japanese upon succeeding to the rights of occupation have improved the conditions still further. I am not boasting of the achievement of my countrymen, but I am simply stating a fact which I say that the Chinese, in spite of it being under Japanese domination, find a very good place to live in, much better than many other places in which Chinese sovereignty is upheld. In proof, I quote from the writing of a foreign traveler who recently visited the place.

"The most convincing proof of all," he writes, "is that the Japanese occupation of Tsingtau has been beneficial to the Chinese in the 'vast' hinterland. They have been flocking in since the Japanese took the place. For the entire district I found the Chinese population has increased more than 40 per cent. from 1900 to 1918. Not a bad showing, that, for a period of only six years."

"But wait a moment. During the same time the Chinese population in the hinterland has increased by 100 per cent. The increase to the almost unbelievable extent of 500 per cent. Now, nothing but the Chinese have been flocking in since the Japanese took the place. For the entire district I found the Chinese population has increased more than 40 per cent. from 1900 to 1918. Not a bad showing, that, for a period of only six years."

U. S. Won't Follow British Naval Halt, Says Denby Construction Under Way Will Proceed Until Stopped by Action of Congress, He Declares

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—In connection with advice from London that the British Admiralty had suspended naval construction during the arms limitation conference, Secretary of the Navy Denby pointed out to-day that Congress had not authorized any similar stoppage of work in American warshipbuilding yards.

The report of British action was taken up by several Senators who have been urging a similar course for the United States.

Senator King, of Utah, who has served notice he will press his resolution for the suspension of construction on battleships and battle cruisers, said the action of the British government served to lay emphasis on the wisdom of this country doing the same thing, or at least suspending work on battleships and battle cruisers.

"It will be a great waste of money for us to go ahead building in the face of the fact an agreement to limit construction is practically assured," said Senator King.

"It will probably be impossible for us to dispose of the question this session, provided the session adjourns by Thanksgiving. What ought to be done is to have the Senate take the matter up and be ready to report it as soon as Congress meets December 5."

Administration leaders on the Senate Naval Committee take the position that it would be wise to suspend construction now and also that they will not vote to suspend unless requested to do so by the President.

It is the view of Senator King, however, that while the British suspension of construction is a precedent, it will not be easy for the United States to combat the argument that this country also should suspend.

14 Dead, 30 Injured in Two Arkansas Storms Family of 8 Killed When Home Is Demolished by Tornado; 7 Inches of Rain in 18 Hours

Special Dispatch to The Tribune

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 18.—At least fourteen known dead, thirty injured and property damage estimated at millions of dollars were the result of two wind and rain storms which swept widely separated parts of Arkansas last night and early this morning.

At Malvern the tornado knocked down homes and outhouses as it swept a path 200 feet wide clear of all timber and other obstacles. One farmer was killed and his three children were seriously injured at one place, and two persons met death at another.

A family of eight persons was killed near Mena, in the western part of the state, when their home was demolished. Near Arkadelphia one person was killed and twenty-four were injured when the tornado brushed a lumber camp.

Former Miss Anne Cutting Dies

PARIS, Nov. 18.—Mme. Vladimir de Constantinovich, who was formerly Miss Anne Hayward Cutting, of New York City, died to-day. She was the only daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Hayward Cutting, of New York. Her mother was formerly Miss Lydia Stringer Mason, of New York.

Knickerbocker Ice Company

It is significant that the lengthening of human life has kept pace with the growth of the Ice Industry. And it is gratifying to note that the education of the public to the value of ice in keeping the bacteria count low in milk and other foods is causing many dread diseases to "lose their hold." 473 hospitals in the United States are equipped with their own ice making plants.

In New York the Knickerbocker Ice Company supplies many of the city's hospitals where absolute purity of ice is the demand.